LET THE SOUTH MANUFACTURE.

The tapping of boots in Newbern, North Carolina, has probably not yet developed into a fine art. But much must be pardoned to the imperfection of cordwatning youth, by those who would expect from it a rounded and complete maturity. We were pleased to see Newbern, three or four weeks since, "spot" one of her sons, for the unpatriotic offense of sending his boots to New-York to be half-soled. Doubts surround the excellence of Newbern dentistry; and we really apprehend that a Newbern-made wig would be a confession of baldness at forty rods' distance. But what of that? Can the manufacture of false beeth and of false hair ever become perfect in Nert'a Carolina, without North Carolina support? Right glad were we, therefore, to see that Newbern was losing her apathy, and frowning on Those of her citizens who smiled upon her with perceiais incisors purchased in this metropolis of Abolitionism, and who cautiously scratched other people's tresses which New-Yorkers had taught to curl and pretend to be natural. That son of Newbern, guilty these many years of the chronic disloyalty of sending to this den of incendiaries for his family flour, two barrels at a time-we thought when we heard of him, of Robespierre, and these whom for the sake of the Republic he denounced from the tribune of the Jacobins, and of his fatal lists of the proscribed. Farinaccous traitor to the South, you should head the list of Newbern sus-

pect! It was a joy to us to see our brethren in Georgia handle negro-shoes, made within her jurisdiction, and to hear them pronounced as good as those of Lynn. And when our cotemporary of The Richmond Dispatch pried out of a Massachusetts brogan a handful of pasteboard plates, ingeniously substituted for leather in the heels and soles, and frantically vouched that the soles of the South were never false, our heart rejoiced. The cordwaining art has a chance of advancing, where it is dissocasted from the fabrication of paper and glue. James M. Mason, in his home-made toga of homespun cloth, though voted by the galleries to be the worst-dressed man that ever sat in a curule chair, was to our eyes clad in Scnatorial dignity and beauty when thus invested the other day with a domestic fabric of his own plantation. We felt a true respect for that Virginian in Richmond, who offered to clean the soiled uniforms of the army which made the campaign against John Brown, for just nothing at all, if the warriors only would not send them to the incendiary North for reparation. That sartorial renovator of cloth was not the ninth part of a man; he was a whole man. And the Richmond journalist who daily and with prodigious clamor interposed between the military companies of Virginia, ambitious of uniformity of raiment, and the great tailoring establishments of Philadelphia, daily grew on our admiration. He became the representative of a principle that is very dear to us-" Home Manufactures"-and was a patriot in our way of measuring men, when he persuaded the legionaries that it was the first duty of a warlike Virginian to give remunerative employment to the shears of the Old Dominion, and to her needles and east-iron geese. Iron! Suggestive word. We smole our thigh with delight, when we read of the condition imposed by the Legislature of Virginia upon its grant of money in aid of one of her unfinished railreads-that the iron to lay its track with, should be mined in Virginia, and rolled in Virginia. May that provision never be repealed! It made us happy to peruse that wisest of the resolutions of the Directors of the Roanoke Road-that the Presidents of all the Railways in the South be requested to convene and take measures for the establishment upon Slave labor soil of a manufactory of locomotives and other equipments, upon which the hammer of a Northern meckanic should never have smitten a blow. So intirested have we felt in the development of this new possion of the Slave States for Industrial and Com? mercial Independence, that we have republished in THE TRIBUNE the recommendations of Richmond journals to the South, to send its machinery patterns to the justly celebrated cannon foundery of that efty, and have honestly hoped that we should direct to that establishment some profitable jobs. It would take a long time for Virginia, in any of her towns, to perfect a manufacture of stoves that should compete in quality or price with the matchless castings of many Albany manufacturers; but we will agree to gratuitously advertise an established business of that character in the various editions of THE TRIBUNE. now circulating 247,000 copies. Has not Virginia as good iron as ever came from Sectland or Pennsylvania? Is not her molding-sand perfect? Rich, superabundantly rich, in ores, coal, timber, and water-power is the Old Dominion. So are Alabama, Georgia, and the two Carolinas. Why do they not diversify their exclusively agricultural industry with manufacturing? Why do they not establish and nurse into permanent life mechanical centers, at all suitable points, about which their exhausted farming shall be reanimated, and through which the harmony of social interests shall make these States populous, wealthy, and powerful for internal order and external defense? We adjure the South to go to manufacturing. We adjure it to establish that Commerce with the whole world, which over fellows upon the complete independence of a people's labor. We adjure it to give profitable employment and consequent consideration to its great class of Non-slaveholding Whites, and so avoid the peril which looms down big from the future upon its present policy. For we can tell the South, that when the present aggregation of slaves under large proprietorships, every one of which displaces or destroys a dozen small slave-masters, has proceeded to the extent of a monopoly in property, and an attempted oligarchy in politics, the excluded class of Whites will rise in fury upon the Institution and crush it under their heels like glass. The true solution of the Slavery Question is domestic to the Slave States, and is no part of the bequest made by John Brown from his scaffold in Charlestown. If some satisfactory social balance to the baronial power of the Planters be not established within

cannot be laid at Mr. Seward's door. Will our Southern brethren permit us to say a few words to them, frankly and kindly, in regard to the accomplishment of their desires to be "com-"mercially independent?"

the Cotton, Sugar and Rice zone, there will be a

"conflict" altogether "irrepressible," and which

A system of Manufacturing is of slow growth. It can no more be extemporized than a matured man can be, or a matured tree. Its beginnings must be deliberate, and not passionate; they must be small, and not large. They must start from the simple germs of coarse labor and cheap fabrics o common necessity. Clothing and shoes for the per son-plows, hoes, axes, and other tools for the farme-rough cloth of wool and cotton for the naturally indicated a safe and surely profitable subjects of Southern manufacturing. Expansion and improvement will of course Gllow; and year after year provement will of course Gllow; and year after year and surely profitable subjects of Southern manufacturing. Expansion and improvement will of course Gllow; and year after year and surely profitable subjects of Southern manufacturing. Expansion and improvement will of course Gllow; and year after year and the latter would be saved from the declaration of the country on the other, only one of them to be from the Show was held, and the expenses at least of the Chair-show we are more likely to see Mr. Mitchel restored to America under the auspices of Mr. Samuel Cube of Managed from Monday to Wednesday, and of closing changed from Monday to Wednesday, and of closing

will witness the transfer at a geometrical ratio from the North southward of those higher and more remunerative mechanical Industries of which we now have the monopoly. Mining and smelting, and the forging of metals, will pay v.nmediately, and pay forever. But where shall Vae Labor come from? What shall that Labor be'. To turn a field negro into a skilled mechanic is, not possible. To educate from childhood a gang of Africans for shop-work, is a slow process. But to this the South has got to submit, if she insists upon making Labor the badge of Chattel Slavery. If she is in a hurry and cannot wait, then she knust directly employ Northern mechanies, both for work and instruction, or encourage them to !ransfer their skill and machinery to Southern ground, and make the South their home, and identify themselves with her future. Condition precedent to this employment, and indispensable portion of this encouragement, will be social security, personal freedom, and the honor of their calling. Can the South guarantee this condition 7 Will she give that encouragement?

This inquiry asks a great deal. For a man with enough of the divine creative faculty in him to make a locomotive from driving-wheel to funnel-top, will not wear a muzzle over the expression of his political and social opinions. If long habit of reading THE TRIBUNE has made that journal necessary to him, he will quit the State through whose Post-Offices its circulation is interdicted. If his correspondence through the mail is restricted-if his conduct is subjected to espionage—if there be a governmental element of violence surrounding hun superior to the laws, and momentarily liable to uncontrolable outbreak-if the social air which he breathes is chill with aristocratic coolness to the handicraftsman-if the social and political arrangements be not full of hope and promise to Labor, he will for each and every cause stack his tools and go.

The dividing line between social tyranny and social conservation, we do not care to run for any Southern State. But if the South does not run and mark this line with the utmost plainness, and maintain it with an anxious justice, she may as well forever dismise all hope of instruction in the Mechanic Arts by Northern teachers, or of the institution of Domestic Manufactures by the transfer from New-England and the Middle States of machiners and skilled workmen. What will be her peril, and what will be her fate, without a counterbalance to her present policy of aggregating land and negroes in fewer and fewer hands, we have indicated.

NAUY-YARD ECONOMY.

Our national ships cost too much. They are not worth seventy-five per cent. of their first cost, and not fifty per cent of the amount that is expended on them before they are three years old. Our Navy-Yards also are managed with great waste. The advocates of a steam navy are pushing business into our dockyards, and will not rest content while there is a single sailing ship to be supplanted by a screw steamer. We shall soon see our sailing frigates and sloops laid up in ordinary, to rot, as our line-of-tattle ships now are-not one of them being fit for sea-while the steamers alone will be commissioned. Millions of dollars will be spent in effecting these changes, and the 8,000 men employed in the eight Navy-Yards of the Union will have plenty of work in future. Not only so, but the cost of maintaining an efficient Navyand none other is worth having-is increasing every year. It costs more now than ever before to send a given number of guns to sea, because the guns cost more, and the demand for a higher rate of speed renders the use of steam inevitable. It used to be estimated, when canvas was exclusively used, that every gun on board a ship-of-war in the United States Navy cost from \$7,000 to \$8,000; the cost is now nearer \$25,000 in screw steamers of 40 guns, \$30,000 in steamers of 14 guns, and \$40,000 in steamers of 6 guns. Nor can we see that this state of things is likely to be modified by any new inventions; on the contrary, improvements in the means of naval warfare seem always o result in increase of cost.

Now, it has become notorious that our Navy Yards, where about \$5,000,000 is annually spent for labor alone, have become mere political machines, where idleness, insubordination, fraud, favoritism, and neglect of duty prevail. The foremen of the various trades employed are the zealous representatives of the Congressmen of the surrounding districts. They select the workmen in their departments, and have few or many as they choose. At least one-third of the money laid out in the Yards is plundered by the spoilsmen of the dominant party. It is not fair wages. The employment of inferior mechanics and men of no trade in the place of good workmen, is a common abuse. Master-workmen absent themselves at pleasure, leaving a quarter-man in charge. Why should n't they? They owe no obligations to the authorities of the Yards; their office is a sinecure -the honey in the carcass of politics. Fair play in the division of patronage is one of the laws, not enacted by Congress, that is faithfully executed at Washington, and which settles any difficulty growing out of the remissness of master-workmen to

Who does not see that work must necessarily be performed at a ruinous cost, under these circumstances? And yet no remedy is proposed. Private builders and their workmen have clamored for the construction of national ships outside of the Navy-Yards; and some persons have thought we should get cheaper and better vessels by adopting a contract system with merchant-builders. We believe there is no chance for improvement in this direction, unless the Government can be more faithfully served than it has been by its own officers. It is true the Emperor of Russia sent here, and one of the finest steamfrigates that ever floated, was built for him, but his agents were men of practical knowledge, who knew what they wanted, and that they would be held responsible for their conduct. The construction of the General-Admiral does indeed prove that private builders in the United States can compete with the world in the building of battery ships, not only as to quality, but as to price; but we believe the building of our national ships can be as well done in the Navy-Yards under a proper system of labor.

But how? It is simply to do as Mr. Webb, Mr. Westervelt, and other builders do, who make any money in their business. We want the system of job work, which is in use everywhere, except in establishments conducted and supported by the public money. It is something more than time that is wanted by an employer. He wants work. Then why not buy work instead of hiring time? Herein is the secret of the difficulty of getting ships built and repaired at a reasonable rate in our

the shipwrights, joiners, smiths, painters, sparmakers, riggers, sailmakers, &c., of the country, just as the same are in private shipbuilding. The constructors of the various yards who are, so far as we know, actuated by a laudable desire to conduct their yards properly, would then have fair play for their energies and ambition, and we might reasonably expect to find them striving to emulate each other in building good ships at the lowest rates. Now, these officers build costly ships and cannot help themselves. To do the most and the best work for the least money is the pride of every Mechanic. Every true Mechanic is quite as much ashamed to have his work cost too much as to have done it badly. Much has been said of the superior character of the work done on the Niagara. Mr. GEORGE STEERS built her in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under a special commission; and he took with him from New-York the best gang of workmen that were ever in a Navy-Yard. It was his pride, and theirs too, not only to do good work but more of it than the "old hands" were accustomed to; nevertheless, if Mr. Steers could have introduced the job system, the Niagara would have cost considerably under instead of over \$1,000,000. We believe all other contractors would, like Mr. Steers, make their ships cost the minimum instead of the maximum price, as they are compelled to do now, under the stupid and corrupt system in vogue.

We are not proposing any untried scheme. The system we advocate, with some slight modification, has long been in use in the British dock-yards. It is there known as the "task and job" system, by which a definite sum of money is paid for each specific piece of work in detail, according to an established scheme of prices, without defining the whole sum for which a structure is to be completed. A second system is somewhat used in connection with this, known as "day-pay under check measure-'ment." Under it the men have fixed wages, and the work performed by them is measured and valued weekly by the scale of prices for task and job work. If the work is worth their wages for the week, they are paid them, and if not, then a deduction is made. Should they do more work, they are not paid for any excess of earnings. The third system is like our present day pay for stated wages, and it is used as little as possible.

In this country, we should have no established scale of prices; but the cost for which the whole ship should be built should be defined by the Secretary of the Navy, and naval constructors should be required to keep within the limits assigned. The constructor who should do the most and the best work with the least money, should have the best class of work, and the most of it to do, just as in all other kinds of business; or he might be rewarded by an advanced salary.

Our Navy numbers only about 45 vessels in comnission, and in its maintenance is certainly the most expensive in the world. Great Britain, with fully ten times the number of vessels, expends only about four and one-third times as much money per annum as we do, and the French about twice as much. If these nations received no more for their money than we do they would soon be bankrupt. Let us compare the cost of war ships in the British and United States navies. It might perhaps be supposed that England would have the advantage in manufacturing machinery, but in the construction of the hull, the difference in cost should be in our

In 1850 two steam frigates were built-the Susquehanna at Philadelphia, and the Powhatan at Norfolk:

Susquehanns-Tunnage, 2,450; cost of hull per tun, \$109. Powhstan-Tunnage, 2,415; cost of hull per tun, \$116 50. Total cost per tun (hull, spars, and machinery), Susquehan Total cost per ten (hull, spars, and machinery), Powhats:

In England, 1852, the frigate Indefatigable, 51 guns, United States tunnage about 2,697 tuns, was built at a cost of \$93 per tun fer the hull alone.

When our six first-class screw frigates were ordered in 1854, we had nearly all the necessary timber on hand at the Navy-Yards, yet 00,000 have been appropriated for th struction and equipment. Their aggregate tunnage is 20,980. The Niagara is 1,180 tuns larger than any of the other five ships, and her cost compares with them, according to our best information, thus:

Niagara-Turmage, 4,580; cost complete, per tun, \$283.

The five-Tunnage, 16,460; cost complete, per tun, \$300 While these vessels were building, the screw frigate Shannon of 51 guns and 2,697 tuns (U. S. .). was constructed in England; cost complete, per tun, about \$241. The Orlando and Mersey, 70gun screws of 3,760 tuns (U. S. m.), recently finished, have cost complete, per tun, about \$243, and they are vessels of 13-knot speed. William H. Webb of this city has built the 70-gun screw frigate General Admiral, 4,300 tune, for the Emperor of Russia, for the sum of \$964,000; cost complete. per tun, \$224; speed 12 knots under steam.

In 1850, the 13-gun screw San Jacinto was built at Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and last year Jacob A. Westervelt of this city built the 14-gun screw Brooklyn on contract for the United States Government.

Brocklyn-Tunnage, 2,070; cost complete, per tun, \$208. San Jacinto-Tunnage, 1,446; cost complete, per tun, \$783

The building of the Brooklyn was an Administration job, and therefore no criterion of reasonable cost-the price of the machinery was fixed at \$20,000 above its value, and there was no competition between builders in regard to the amounts of their bids, this being confined to their plans, and, we might add, their party merits.

The estimate for building the third-class screws, or gun-boats, seems to have been based on a complete cost per tan of \$233-the average tunnage of the seven that have been built being 986 tuns each, and the price named for them by the Navy Department, \$230,000-much of the timber for them being on hand

Now, Wm. H. Webb built the steam corvette Japanese, 12 guns, 1,291 tuns, for the Russians, in 1857, for \$250,000, being \$193 per tun; and he built, equipped, and armed, the steam cutter Harriet Lane, for about \$225 per tun. This, too, was an Administration job. The steam gun-boats, of which England has so many in her Navy, have many of them been built by contract for less than \$120 per tun-the entire cost of labor for building being less than \$30 per tun. They range in size from 400 to 800 tuns, and in speed from 8 to 14 knots. The cost of labor for building and fitting for sea steam corvettes of 21 guns, and 1,500 tuns (U. S. m.), in the British dock-yards, is stated to be about \$33 per tun. This is about 25 per cent of the cost of the hulls, while our Navy-Yards spend for labor about 55 per cent of such cost.

This is one reason why our National ships cost us such extravagant sums. The day-pay system should be immediately abolished, and the piece-system, or

grading influences to which they are now exposed n the management of the Navy-Yards.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR IN IRE-

We are concerned lest opposition in an unexpected quarter should delay the restoration of Mr. John Mitchel to his native Ireland. If Erin desires the return to her green embrace of this much njured son of hers, there are few persons in this land of his adoption but would lament anything bkely to hinder or defeat so auspicious an event. But the divisions of that unhappy country which caused the discomfiture of the scheme of emancipation of this unlucky patriot, though fortified by his new system of vitriolic tactics, and his banishment to a penal settlement, from which, however, he easily escaped by breaking through the paper chain of his parol with which the Saxon thought to hold him-those same divisions, we say, seem to threaten fresh obstacles in the way of his conquest of Ireland. The alliance it is understood he went to form with Louis Bonaparte for this purpose, like the one proposed by The Richmond Enquirer for the invigoration of Slavery after the Union is dissolved. does not seem likely to be received with that unanimous enthusiasm by his countrymen which such a stroke of diplomatic statesmanship should naturally excite. Mr. Mitchel being a Protestant Irishman, as was the man "who led the British armies," and who "led the British Senate," in our old-fashioned School Speaker, may not have duly calculated the disturbance which the Catholic element may introduce into his best-laid plans. But it looks now as if it might make them "gang ajee," as those of mice and men have done before them.

In point of fact, the Emperor Benaparte is not in the odor of sanctity, or good odor of any kind, with the Irish Catholics, just now. They have been holding great meetings, almost rivaling in size the Monster Meetings of O'Connell's day, at various places in the south of Ireland, for the purpose of holding up the hands of the Holy Father at Rome, in the peril he is now in among false brethren or undutiful children. At one of these, at Killarney, Dr. Moriarty, a Roman Catholic Bishop, read an extract from a letter from a distinguished ecclesiastie, probably Cardinal Antonelli, at the Court of Reme, in which he expressed himself in these emphatic terms: " The Emperor will do nothing to assist in quelling the revolution he has excited. He will allow no intervention in favor of the Pope; while he allows the intervention of all the Mazzinians, Red Republicans, and Socialists, of · Europe, to keep up and consummate this wicked " revolt against the Head of the Church," Such a text, and the comments it naturally drew forth, were not of a nature to conciliate friendly relations between the defeated Irish rebels, who are almost to a man Catholics, and the crowned conspirator of the Second of December. At Drogheda, Bishop Dixon, after denouncing the aliefation of the Romagna from the Papal demination, should it be permitted by the Congress of Paris, as the most sacrilegious and atrocious robbery history will have to record, prophesies that if Bonaparte permits this crime to be perpetrated, his fall is at hand. Such are the priestly blessings which he receives as his reward for having upheld the Papal throne by his bayonets for the last ten years; but they are not precisely of the kind that must consecrate the banners of an army of deliverance from English supremacy. The heretic Queen is not worse, surely, than the renegade Emperor. Mr. Mitchel will have to wait a little, we imagine.

Meetings of this character have been held in Charleville, Cloyne, Clonmel, and many other places, and, doubtless, express the sense of the Ultramontanists of the Irish Church. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the fools are not all dead yet in the first flower of the earth and first gem of the sea. That generation, which it is to be hoped is never entirely to cease from off the earth, has not left itself without witness even in the bosom of the Irish Catholic priesthood. At a chapel meeting in Cloyne, a certain Father Fielding was found, more Ghibbeline than Guelph in his proclivwho held rather to the Emperor than to the Pope. Without any notice taken of the threatened spoliation of the patrimony of St. Peter, through the complicity of the former, he intimates that Napoleon III. would be welcomed by the Irish people if he should step over at any moment. And he affirms that the British Government knows that the French Government would be as acceptable to the Irish people as the present one. And yet he complains that the only fault of the Irish is that they are "too loyal!" How this clergyman can reconcile his political preference for the Emperor with his ecclesiastical duty toward the Pope is a question for him to settle with his own conscience and his ecclesiastical superiors. But we think he must be a man after Mr. Mitchel's own heart, and would recommend him for the post of Chaplain-in-Chief to the Army of Invasion, as soon as it is organized and ready to begin operations.

But there is a yet greater obstacle in the way of Mr. Mitchel's triumphant entry into Dublin, after the expulsion of the Lord-Lieutenant and the overthrow of the Saxon domination, and that is the growing presperity and good government of the island. Cobbett used to say that you can't make a fellow with a full belly a rebel, and this method of cure for rebellion has now been in constant and improving operation in Ireland for the last ten years. The reduction of the pauper population by the famine and the consequent emigration, has brought the laboring class within manageable limits. The Encumbered Estates Commission, which has cut the tangled knots of mortgages, entails, and settlements with which the land was tied up, and thus thrown great numbers of fine estates into the market, with absolute perfection of title, has brought in a class of English settlers with capital and skill, which is fast changing the whole face of the country. The peasantry who are willing to work can have employment and wages, and the days when the potato rot could decimate a nation are gone forever. It is not strange that hereditary hatreds should yet remain, when we consider the atrocities of the English misgovernment in the old time-and not so very old either. Such antipathies are the ghosts of dead tyrannies, and often walk long after the life has departed out of them. But the English people and Government have actually learned wisdom by experience, and have shown it in trying to cure Irish disaffection by curing the mischiefs that caused it. There are few er none of the old abuses left to complain about, and the administration of justice and of government generally is as fair and good as in the imperial isle itself-capable of improvement, doubtless, but free from any peculiar and offensive distinction of privileges. We think therefore that, what with the quarrel with the Pope on the one hand and the

HYPNOTISM.

That there is nothing new under the sun, is a remark so old and so trite that it is scarcely worth while to repeat it. It is not uncommon in politics, in religion, in medicine, and in science, to have long exploded errors, herosies, and humbugs revived and brought forward, good as new, with a great flourish of trumpets and beat of drums. But usually some considerable space of time is suffered to elapse before the reproduction of one of these defenct monsters is ventured upon. The ass that was yesterday stripped of the lion's hide is not expected to be trotted forth to-day under the same dis-

The pretended discovery of Hypnotism which has lately reached us from France is, however, a striking exception to this rule of prudent reserve. It comes to us claiming to be one of the most novel and extraordipary discoveries ever made. It is proclaimed as destined to supersede ether and chloroform as anesthetic agents in medical practice, and to confer invaluable benefits on humanity by furnishing a safe and sure means of performing without pain the most difficult surgical operations. M. Velpeau, the eminent surgeon of Paris, we are told, has communicated to the public this astounding discovery, which has just been made by another French surgeon, M. Rocca, or Brocca.

The substance of it is this: Place before the face of a person, between the eyes, at the distance of six or eight inches, a brilliant object; make the person look fixedly at this object, and in a few minutes he will squint, and will soon fall into catalepsy, and be deprived of all sensibility. In this state operations can be performed, and have been performed, by M. Rocca, or Brocca, of which the patients were wholly unconscious until their recovery from the state of trance thus induced.

It will scarcely be credited by those who have failed to notice how much is from year to year forgotten in this rapid age, that this pretended discovery of hypnotiem was made sixteen years ago, by an English surgeon, who announced it to the world under the very ame title, under which also it attracted much attention in this country, and was largely practiced and investigated during the excitement on the subject of mesmer ism or animal magnetism which prevailed here so extensively from 1840 to 1848, when it was superseded and swallowed up by the kindred excitement on the subject of spiritualism.

In 1844, Mr. James Braid, surgeon, of Manchester, England, published a work entitled "Neurypnology, or Hypnotism, or the Rationale of Nervous Sleep ' Considered in Relation to Animal Magnetism." He claimed in this work to have made a discovery pre cisely similar to that claimed by Mr. Rocca. He main tained that the chief phenomenon of mesmerism-th state of catalepsy or insensibility-could be produced in most persons by fixing the eyes on a bright point a a given distance before and above the eyes, and that in the condition thus produced surgical operations could be performed without pain to the patient. The mes merizers replied that his discovery was no discovery at all; that they had been long familiar with the phenomena he described, which did not all invalidate the claims of mesmerism. And they declared that they had long been in the habit of performing painless operations upon persons in the state of catalepsy, induced

by mesmeric influences.
In a book entitled the "History and Philosophy of Animal Magnetism," published in Boston in 1843, a year before Braid's book appeared, we find the follow

ing statements:
" Dr. Shattuck of Lowell has been very successful "Dr. Shattuck of Lowell has been very successful discoveries in the science. A large tumor was extracted from the shoulder of a lady whom he had magnetized at a public lecture in Lowell, without causing the slightest pain. The incision was made to the depth of two inches. This experiment was performed under the direct personal inspection of three or four other physicians, who admitted the aston-

ishing insensibility of the patient.
"Mr. Silzs Aden of Boston recently magnetized a lady who had broken an arm, and the fracture was set lady who had broken an arm, and the fracture was set by Dr. Hewett while she was in this state, without pain. In this state, some persons are entirely insensible to pain in every part of the body. You may pierce their flesh with knives, pull out their teeth, catterize them with a hot iron, apply the most powerful caustic to their flesh, or give them an electric shock which would cause instant death in the natural state, but they appear totally unconscious of your attacks. The wonderful insensibility of some persons in the magnetic state has been tested by experiments which place the fact beyond dispute. Teeth are every day extracted while the patients are under this influence, without pain. Tumors have been cut out, limbs set, and other painful operations performed, which could not otherwise be endured. These facts are so well known and authenticated, that it is unnecessary to give the deauthenticated, that it is unnecessary to give the de

This is sufficient to show that hypnotism is no discovery of Dr. Rocca, or Brocca, but is an almost forgotten notion of English origin, and of once extensive this by copious citations from the literature of mesmerism, and particularly from the work of Dr. James Esdaile, an English surgeon of high character, who, while in India, practiced for eight months in a hospital in Bengal, performing the most difficult and dangerous operations with entire success, on persons in the state trance or catalepsy, induced by hypnotism and other forms of mesmerism. His work, which has attracted less attention than it deserves from the medical profession and the public, was published about twenty years ago, and is entitled "Mesmerism in

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1860. The eighth annual business meeting of the Society was opened this morning at the Smithsonian Institu tion in due form, at the appointed hour. Delegate from various bodies, and members, having registeres their names, it was found that the States of New-York, Maryland, Iowa, Massachusetts, Delaware, Pennsyl vania, Indiana, Tennessee, Obio, Minnesota, New-Hampshire, Kentucky, Texas, Vermont, Alabama, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Kansus and Washington, were represented. Friendly greetings were exchanged between old acquaintances, and a perfect spirit of cordiality seemed to prevail, despite

the rancorous squabble in the National Debating Club. The meeting baying been called to order, President Tench Tilghman, in obedience to custom, delivered the annual address, in which he took a general survey of the proceedings of the Society since the last meeting, and made numerous suggestions for changes in its future management. The first point, after a statement of the financial success of the Chicago Fair, was a recommendation to increase the salary of the Secretary to such a sum as would enable him to give his whole time and energies to the Society's business—thereby time and energies to the Society's business—thereby indorsing the views expressed in a recent article in The Theorem. He proposed that next the funds should be used to purchase valuable agricultural and statistical books for the library, and to better distribute the publications of the National Control the publications of the National Society. To meet some part of the expense of publishing the transac-tions, he thought it well to admit a limited number of unexceptionable advertisements, as this was done by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, to the enthe Royal Agricultural Society of England, to the entire satisfaction of the members. The Chicago Fair was spoken of as a glorious success, and a sketch in outline of its salient features given—but as you fully described the Fair at the time of its occurrence, further mention at this time is superfluous. I indorse, however, most heartily President Tighman's tribute to the liberality and energy of Messrs. Gage, Brother & Drake, of the Tremont House, the contractors in behalf of the Chicago citizens. The address then set forth the manner in which impartial and valuable awards could only be secured, viz.—by an orderly and systematic arrangement of competing articles—by having competent judges—and by giving time for the examinations. The better to secure these necessary features, President Tighman proposed that the Society should have a permanent Superposed that the Society should have a permanent Supermedent at a salary, who, with his aids, should manage intendent at a salary, who, with his aids, should manage intendent at an overseer of a factory is to it. The combe to it what an overseer of a factory is to it. The combe to it what an overseer of a factory is to it. The combe to it what an overseer of a factory is to it. be to it what an overseer of a factory is to it. The com-mittees should consist of not more than three members, only one of them to be from the State in which the

from Saturday to the Thursday following. By this plan eight working days would be given to judges, and eight days for drawing money into the Treasury. Discretionary prevaiums, which are strewn about so liberally by Committees in the Miscellaneous Class, and which are so costly in the aggregate, he proposed should always in future be given in the form of a neal disclosure of the strength regulation than should always in future be given in the form of a nest diploma, and under more stringent regulations than hereto'core; and this diploma should, he thought be printed on parchment in lieu of paper. As the society had received courtesies from European National Agricultural Societies, he thought that the Precident these several bodies should be made honorary seembers. The annual business meeting he proposed a change from January to its old time of meeting or Washington's birthday. A charter of incorporation by Congress was very desirable, and the Committee which has had the matter in charge for the past two sessions, abould make a new application during the present session if possible.

Some of these suggestions are practical and valuable, evidencing a disposition on the part

Some of these suggestions are practical and valuable, evidencing a disposition on the part of the Society to really become worthy of its appellation. It is a pity the President had not concluded his remarks with them, but he had the singularly bad taste to drag into this purely agricultural body the Harper's Ferry and secession quarrel. He spoke of Washington and patrionism, and made special appeals to Northern members to refrain from aggression, and to Southerners to be caim and generous. However heartily the sensible portion of the community may indorse President Tilgaman's views, every one must deplore the uncalled for infraction of the neutrality of the Society, which, since his crmation, has been strictly observed. During the eight meetings at the Smithsonian, politics have never once been dragged in, and it is to be noped the offense will never be repeated. will never be repeated.

The Treasurer, the Hon. B. B. French (who is Grand.

will never be repeated.

The Treasurer, the Hon, B. B. French (who is Grand. Master of Knights Templars also), then read his report, from which it appears that the receipts of the Chicago Fair, which passed through his hands, were \$30,436-65, in addition to which there were some \$2,000 or \$3,000 received for admissions to the Grand Stand which, by special arrangement, have passed over to the contractors. The Society had paid off every dollar its indebtedness in Washington and elsewhere, a had now invested at 7 per cent interest funds to tamount of \$5,000. The current expenses of the coing year would be about \$2,000, and, the net balar in the disposition of the Society being \$3,000, and the disposition of the Society being \$3,000, and it is probability of a large increase to the fund from the year's show being almost certain, the Society conditions between the fund from the syest's show being almost certain, the Bociety conditions to be shown the standard of the second contingencies. It is perfectly clear to me that if more care he double, and if a really thorough, hard-working, a a conscientious business-agent can be hired, it will save thousands of dollars to the Society, which are somendered and stolen under the present loose system. The most outrageous claims and bare-faced swindless are offered and often allowed at the National Fairs, because of the rush of business, brevity of time, and looseness of bargains beforehand. A good permanent superintendent would set this wrong to rights, and if the man can be found, I think Mr. Wager will find him.

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Committee of three appointed to sudit the acc.
The Chair appointed as that Committee Mr. C.
Colonel Anthony Kimmel of Md., and W. F.

sy of Kansas.

my of Kansas.
Major Ben. Perley Poore, the industrious Secr. then presented his report, from which it seems that the received during the year over one thousand letters and answered some eight hundred. He called the tion to remarks in the last number of the Society's tion to remarks in the last number of the Society's Journal, on the necessity of devising some war will secure valuable contributions, by scientif the practical men, for the pages of the Journal. The voluntary system had not worked, for but one contribution had been sent that was worth publishing must be provided with means to procure foreign agricultural journals, and to pay contributors for good acceles. The report was accepted, and subsequently, on motion of Dr. George B. Loring of Mass., refer.

Committee.

Mr. Mallory of Ky., moved the reference of he resident's address to the Executive Committee.

President's address to the Executive Committee, Carried.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder moved the appointment of a Nominating Committee, to be composed of one person from each State and Territory represented; but afterward accepted an amendment from Mr. Tayloe of D. C., that the Committee should con \* of twenty-one, and be chosen without limiting the ber to one from each State. The resolution as as a lead was then adopted, and the Chair appointed the Committee as follows:

was then adopted, and the Union appears in titee as follows:
Chairman, Marshall P. Wilder of Mass, C. C. Clay of Ass., Q. H. Penfield of Cenm., John Jones of Deh. W. W. Co. 4. of D. C., B. O. Taylor of Fls., W. G. Coffin of Ind., J. M. Canson of Iowa, W. F. M. Arny of Kansas, W. L. Underwood of Ky. Geo. B. Loring of Mass, John Morryman of Md., E. Lo. 2011 ado., J. Richard Barrett of Mo., Frederick Smyth of N. H. Was., Kelly and R. P. Johnson of N. Y. O. Q. Rawson of Add. C. Loring of Mass. C. Stevens, W. T. McGowan of Ponn., S. Foote of Vt., and Issae I. Stevens, W. T. McGowan of Ponn., S. Foote of Vt., and Issae I. Stevens, W. T.

McGowan of Penn., S. Foote of Vt., and Isaac I. Stevens, W. T.

The Chair then ann owneed that Mr. Buchanan would
come to the meeting to-morrow and smile vy ta,
and Dr. Loring very properly moved that his axedlency should be made an honorary member, and his
diploma be ready for delivery to-morrow. Which being agreed to by the Society, Col. Johnson said that as
several of the ex-Presidents were honorary members,
he thought it right that two other names should be
added to the list, wiz: those of Marsin Van Barea
and John Tyler. Both of them were actually eng. ed
in farming and both were active at Agricultura. added to the list, viz: those of Marin van Buren and John Tyler. Both of them were actually engaged in farming, and both were active at Agricultural and friends of improved husbandry. The Columei hearty tribute was applauded, and his resolution adopted. It is to be hoped, however, that the conferring of these three diplomas may not be taken as a precedent for any future indiscriminate dispensation of the favor. The Society should not make an aereon an honorary member unless he has actually colored.

an honorary member unless he has actually complete some benefit upon agriculture, or become eminent for his patronage of the art. If it does other as, its diploma will lose all value.

The Chair announced that in consequence of an acceledant to the press at the United States Munt, the Superintendent had not been able to send on all the medals ordered by the Society, and that therefore a proposition of them would not be ready for delivery until F for ary.

Dr. Loring moved the thanks of the Society to the Secretary for his services, and hoped his suggestion in relation to the Journal might be adopted.

Secretary for his services, and noped his suggestion at relation to the Journal might be adopted.

The best methods for improving the Journal were cursorily discussed by Mr. Arny, Dr. Loring, Julga Underwood, and Mr. Olcott, the former of whom wished the matter referred to the Executive Committee with power, and the last named gentleman urging that it should be made the order of the day for to-morrow. It was finally, on motion of Judge Underwood, laid upon the table.

Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. W. W. Corceran and Mr. Todd, both of Washington, for favors, and all business being thus disposed of.

Mr. H. Cowing, of somewhere on the frontiers of Texas, was allowed to explain the merits, and display the drawings, of his steam-plow. This inventor, who speaks with much of the accent and expressin of the man, who shows Bengal tigers, ichneumons, 1 ad sandpipers at the circus, claims to have anticipated Fawker by ten yeers. His proposed engine, for he has never built one, has drive wheels 14 feet in diameter, which not only resemble the wheels of the Waters Detroit machine in appearance, but are driven in the same way, is he a prince working into internal gears of nachine in appearance, but are driven in the sa way, i. e., by a pinion working into internal goars the drivers. Instead of two steering wheels, as als all other steam-plows are furnished with, this one all other steam-plows are furnished with, this one but one, and therein the machine resembles velocipede. The inventor proposes to dragangs of plows arranged in form like the "consideration", "the plows being reversible. At the beek end of each of the gangs he has a two-way for our making water furrows. His gangs are hous throwing a clutch into gear to wind chains on according to the Fawkes plan. Without seem deel, or rather seeing a large machine at actual work. I confess to an inability to see great mention in this pianand despite all the imperfections of Fawkes's incomplete machine, I esteem it as still absard of every machine I have seen for steam cultivation. The splendid gold medal of the Society, called "Tae Grand Gold Medal of Honor," is to be presented to Fawk as representative to-morrow. Prior to this ceremony, however, addresses will be delivered by Mr. Kennedy of the Census Bureau, on "The Agricultural Statistics of the next Census," and by Dr. Loring on "Underdesing." To-night Dr. Thomas Antisell lecture, before ing." To-night Dr. Thomas Antisell lecture, before the Society on "Physical Geography in its Relations to Agriculture," and will doubtless attract a large audience. but one, and therein the machine resembles a

CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,-At the annual meeting, held at Hartford, Jan. 11, the fellowing officers were elected:

PRESIDENT.-E. 15. Hyde, 2d, Stafford. Vick-Presidents-Robbins Battell, Norwalk; John T. Nor-

ton, Farmington.

Directors—Charles F. Poud, Hartford, Hartford County:
Directors—Charles F. Poud, Hartford, Hartford County:
James A. Bill. Lyme, New-London County: George Osborne. ReddingFalrield County: Charles Osgood, Pounfret, Windham County.
Abijab Catlin. Harwinton, Litchteid County; Levi Cos. Middictown, Middlesex County; R. B. Chamberlin, Coventry, Tokland County.

Henry A. Dyer continues as Secretary and actual

agent and business manager.

An effort was made to reduce his sulary below \$1,000 year, but it was almost unanimously rejected. success of this Society has been greatly owing to the

The Society is not only out of debt, but has a small surplus. The Treasurer's Report shows: Expenses, 1028 and 1839.....